family. The pursuit of happiness, either in the acquisition of property or in the enjoyment of family life, is only possible in submission to laws which define social order, rights, and duties, and against which the individual must react at every point. It is the mores which constantly revise and readjust the laws of social order, and so define the social conditions within which self-realization must go on.

397. Refusal of remarriage. The laws of every State in the United States, except South Carolina, allow marriage by a minister of religion or by magistrates. This does not mean that the legislatures meant to endow ministers of religion with authority to say who may marry and who may not. Ministers who agree not to marry divorced persons assume authority which does not belong to them. In England, with an established church, the fact has recently been ascertained that a clergyman cannot refuse to marry persons who may marry by the civil law as it stands. With us the number of sects and denominations is such that no hardship arises if one sect chooses to adopt stricter laws for the sake of making a demonstration or exercising educational influence, and decides to run the risk of driving its own members to other sects. What the next result of such action will be remains to be learned.

398. Child marriage. Child marriage illustrates a number of points in regard to the mores, especially the possibility of perversity and aberration. Wilutzky[1] thinks that child marriage amongst savages began in the desire of a man to get a wife to himself (monandry) out of the primitive communalism, without violating the customs of ancestors. Girls of ten or twelve years are married to men of twenty-five or thirty on the New Britain

Islands. The missionary says, " The result of such an early union, for the girl, has been dreadful." [2] On Malekula girls are married at six or eight.[3] Similar cases are reported from Central and South America where girls of ten are mothers.[4] Rohlfs reports mothers of ten or twelve-at Fesan.[5] The Eskimo practice child betrothal,

[1] ***Mann und Weib,*** **32.**
[2] **JAI, XVIII, 288.**
* ***Austral. Assoc. Adv. ScL,*** **1892, 704.**
[4] **Schomburgk,** ***Brit. Gmana,*** **I, 122, 164; JAI, XXIV, 205.**
[5] ***Peterm. Mittlgen, Erg. heft,*** **XXV, 9.**